# ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP FOR UNITED STATES IS UNCHANGED

### J. Annan Bryce Contrasts What He Believes Is Feeling in Britain and Germany Toward America

British feeling toward the United States. This was just after I had talked with, in a northern neutral country, a man who had canvassed the members of the German Reichstag and who astoniched members are the state of the state

My argument that we would have who have followed him. done the same for Germany in the way of fair and legal trading if she ginning of our talk all the real or had been able to protect the goods in transit to her had slight effect on him. has been made in this country. He said it had impressed none of the "In the main I believe most Eng-

with the United States," said he.

Canada a few years ago there was an century.

right to criticise in the action of your fluence."

British press have tried to realize the this European war. situation in which circumstances place you. Everywhere the most compre- Great Britain is in onceivable," was which confront you as the natural re- and Japan ever will occur. suit of the presence in your country of "England has learnen much about n large German element, which under your country in late years. Your

By EDWARD MARSHALL. The Mexican affair of course has kept ASKED J. Annan Bryce, Member of Parliament and brother of Lord Bryce, one day in London what he believed to be the general

o astonished me by saying that he these and other British financial infelt sure Germany would never forgive terests have suffered much as the reus for the work which we have done suit of American inaction. We find in supplying the Allies with ammuni-tion while "refusing" to do the same Uon as we count our losses if Huerta could have been any worse than those

German people, but that in the main lishmen believe that in view of the their resentment toward the United great difficulties which have sur-States is very deep and very strong.

Mr. Bryce feels sure that no anwith us as has been possible, although, tagonistic feeling exists toward us in as I already have intimated, it is England despite various points of very hard for us to understand why you vigorous disagreement between the two might not have acted as the leader of the other neutral nations in a pro-For many years there has been no test sufficiently strong to have con-desire here for anything but friendship vinced Germany that the atrocities committed by her troops, violating as Britain feels no jealousy of the United they do all the usages of civilized war-States, nor is she suspicious of her. fare and the conventions to which "At the time of the reciprocity nego-thations between the United States and tolerated by humanity in the twentieth

attempt on the part of a noisy but in-eignificant section of the Tories to Grey's speech on the arbitration treaty make party capital of the pretence of closer relationships between the that reciprocity would be injurious to United States and Great Britain pos-Great Britain, but it being recognized sibly developing into an alliance of by all sensible people that the matter the two great English speaking peo-was one for Canada itself to decide the pies for the furtherance of peace. attempt received no support from the liberty and civilization throughout the Tory party as a whole, and there was world met with a warm and universa no feeling whatever against the United response from all parties in the House "The only thing which any Briton ances it was welcomed as the noblest is that he has even a sentimental in spirit and most far reaching in in-

country during this war is that you I called Mr. Bryce's attention to did not take up a stronger attitude comment which had been made in the when the atrocities began in Belgium. United States upon the Anglo-Japan-Of course also there are those of us ese Alliance, especially directing his who have wondered somewhat at your notice to opinion which has been expatience in regard to the Lusitania pressed upon the Pacific coast. I then and Sussex outrages and those other asked him if he regarded such talk as outrages which went between and have important, and if it could be considfollowed them where your own citizens ered a possibility that in the event of war between the United States and "But in regard to these matters even Japan England would line up with the least responsible writers for the Japan as the result of her alliance in

hensive allowances have been made for the distinguished parliamentarian's the undeniable difficulties by which very prompt reply. "We have not you have found yourselves surrounded." the slightest thought," he continued. We recognize the complications "that war between the United States

conditions of your Constitution altruistic entrance into the Spanish

Joseph H. Choate.

tor to it since. It was during his last

Joseph H. Choate spent his childhood



The old barn that a British

bullet pierced.

ers with courtesy.

no other harm and treated the island-

sixteen beautiful unmarried daughters

established a regular line of boats con-

necting the island with the mainland.

and many of the young men of Essex

girls that he entered into consultation

Mary, the eldest, and there was a wed-

J. Annan Bryce.

a whole and from this all sides gain.

has been thirty or forty years since trades of 1840, believed free trade there has ocen any trouble with the Chinese in Burma. Before that in Burma and even in Singapore there it ought to be. But people here have other alien populations.

"I would make friendly but only in connections." was some trouble, but only in connection with disputes between the Chinese after the war ends, which they say guilds—they were not of a political will be in its way as severe as the

of the Australasian Governments in the matter of alien immigration.

"I don't know what the feeling in "But such a war may have to be Australasia on that point is at pres- waged in self-defence if by it Germany "I don't know what the feeling in ent, but whatever it may be, it could can be hindered from regaining of the Choate family. It seems almost not fail, now that the magnificent rally strength to renew the armed conflict of the overseas dominions to the em-pire has drawn them so much closer she aims. It is by insidious and unto us, to have a profound effect on scrupulous methods of trade penetrafeeling in Great Britain.

very careful thought upon the part of time forced France, Russia, Italy, as the home Government with regard to well as Great Britain and her over-the American Japanese situation—a seas dominions, to set their teeth in reason which might naturally lead a firm resolve to have none of such Great Britain to do everything within penetration in the future. the bounds of possibility to prevent trouble between the United States and United States would come in with us Japan. I am sure that if any idea unless Germany gave her very good should arise here that the Anglo-Japa- cause, which it must be admitted she nese alliance is likely to harm relationships at present existing between verge of doing. Great Britain and the United States
there would be a feeling of very deep and universal regret. And if this aldignified method of protest against Many noted women have been conready for her wedding, was not the
nected with the Choate family. Promleast disturbed, but seated herself at
inent among them was Mme. Varher wheel until her twenty knots of ences, old and new, trending toward Hague conventions, to which she was net among them was Mmc. Varney, one of the earliest suffragists. yarn was spun. At noon the storm
whose daughter married Thomas abated, the sky lightened, the bridetween the United States and Great nothing. Yet you have said no posi-

that "they would be after his wife for defence. That would seem to be action in this matter. for defence. That would see a "Of course there are many reasons a rational thought, for such closer rea rational thought, for such closer rewhy we don't wish America to join It was in this house that Rufus English speaking nations would tend, the war, just as there may be some There were thrilling days on the his father. David Choate, in the tended beyond that point into fiscal did. For one reason against her jointisland during the war of 1812. One family Bible. All through his life relationships, toward the preservation of the world's peace and Rufus Choate retained his love for covered the proportion of the world's peace and the relationships.

> ests, blood, community of language, not fail powerfully to affect the atti-tude of Great Britain in the case of cooks, fires in their rooms and are States and Japan.

great concerns, deducting from their wages (when they have found them worthy) small sums weekly which are it can do best; surely each is willing results.

—for freedom. Surely what we both system which has produced such it can do best; surely each is willing results.

—great concerns, deducting from their wish is that each should do that which has produced such it can do best; surely each is willing results.

—great concerns, deducting from their wish is that each should do that which has produced such it can do best; surely each is willing results.

to be the universal civilizer. And so

as to its wisdom in the minds of many, nience, not of principle, and the only especially in view of the then policy question is whether we can carry on a trade war without hurting ourselver more than we hurt Germany.

tion that she has gathered her strength "There lies, you see, a reason for for the present war and at the same

"We could not expect that the sometimes has seemed to be upon the

Britain it would weigh as an ounce tive word, although her agreement to weight against fifty tons.

"Great difficulties undoubtedly lie as much with you as with us. avoid outrages of the sort was made

"One must be sure, however, in restill it occurs to me that after the war ferring to what has to some seemed to adjoining townships and there pro-the kind to leave the island. The some kind of an understanding, or as to be the inexcusable American dal-cure men to do the work. Without other daughters soon followed, and it the knowledge of their husbands the was on the wedding day of the last may be devised which will link Great England as a whole has been aware of women gathered a force of men to-that the father mournfully complained Britain and the United States at least the difficulties surrounding American

# "Perhaps I should not emphasize the blood tile too strongly because of the admixture of European blood other than English which has occurred in the United States, but even when we received this this choice this restricted this control of the United States, but even when we received this choice this restricted this control of the United States, but even when we received this choice this control of the United States, but even when we received this control of the United States, but even when we Concern International Relations

plan. When they learn of German ill treatment of French prisoners the French post notices in the camps and french post not somewhat reduce their treatment of their German prisoners. Knowledge It is a great disappointment that Harof this filters through and quickly

"We should have been glad if immediately after the outbreak of the war the United States had organized "There is every possible reason for an official staff to go continually about peace and cooperation between Great in all the prison camps of all the bel-Britain and the United States and no ligerents, including our own, with the reason for enmity. Take the question of treatment. We don't want to scale down our treatment of the Germans but we want the Germans

should be, of course. You will admit, "Nor do we fail to appreciate the should not be very difficult of adjust-with me, that it is inconceivable that general outpouring of American sym- ment. There is abundant and indeed pathy which has been evidenced by American contributions to our Red the Allies. Cross funds. On the whole, your fel-I have always thought that so far low countrymen have been splendid. In France, as the French are in Eng. either, the enormous things which the Americans have done for France and Belgium. I cannot imagine what the world would have come to throughout the horrors of this war had it not

> "What would such terms of peace as would be satisfactory to England mean to Europe as a whole?" I

thinking about that," Mr Bryce replied, "take as your text Asquith's now famous speech in which he said: England will never sheathe the sword till Belgium has recovered all and more than all she has lost, till the frontiers of France have been secured, till the liberties of the smaller nationalities of Europe have been placed upon an unassailble foundation and all the military domination of Prussia be completely and finally overthrown."

"Well, all that seems a good way off at present, but we hope it will

"All other desirable results would follow if Prussian militarism could be tal will go into Italy. There is overthrown. How could that be ac-complished? Only, I fear, through "Both commercial and revolution in Germany itself. Even lationships will be closer among after we have won the war, as we the allied countries, and that will me surely shall, we shall find ourselves closer social relationships. Even r unable to dictate to the German peo-ple how they shall govern themselves. That they must decide and only they

France has learned German Africa.

"A revolution would probably mean the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns financial relations are shown by the and would certainly mean universal suffrage in Prussia, which at present has a narrow suffrage, but which the conditions of your Constitution attrustic course and doubtless in the report and resulting to report and resulting as any one strength of unselfadnesses in your navier to strength of unselfadness in your navier to strength of unselfadness in your navier to strength of the strength of the strength of your distance of the while the other great in free trade while the other great in fre

"Thus is established in the minds of many employees the impulse of self-interest in the success of the business as a woole and from this all sides gain. It has been thirty and the minds of the College of Proceedings of the success of the business as a woole and from this all sides gain. Silesia, in which there are many con-siderable Slav elements, and of course feeble folk and the nation as so by decking Austria of all ts Slav and for fighting to a finish. It will have

bread is buttered on the State sic nack and Eucken should come out strongly on the other side. They may be considered the greatest theologians of Europe. How far this goes w.

cannot tell."
"What will this war do?" I asked "toward cementing friendly relation. ships between the nations of th

Allies? "This war has done much drawing England, France, Italy and Russia together," Mr. Bryce replied "Questions of course may arise when peace comes to be made, but they should not be very difficult of adjust ever growing good feeling between all

"But the British are very popular land. Here is an instance. A well known French writer has a villa of the Seine near Paris past which Brit ish convalescent soldiers are taken boats on the way down the river When the boats approach she is a ways called out by the village chi dren to present flowers to the Britis soldiers

"There never has been any feeling of antagonism between the people of Russia and those of Britain. I a ways have liked travel in Russia. The people are indeed backward, but they have spiritual ideals and a sympa-thetic nature. Now that we have more points of contact we shall con to know one another better.

"I believe that Italy and Franafter the war, although they has been owing to the machinations Germany the victims of strained te. tions at various times in the past w be closer financially, industrially a in every other way than ever the have been before. After the war am sure that much more French cap

"Both commercial and financial the war there will be far more lear opening of several English banks Paris. And there are many signs of

credited to them and which presently reach aggregates sufficient to make it possible to take them in as small partices. Thus is established in the minds of the point of dreaming out an occasion which can result in a conflict of arms.

# BEGAN TENNIS CAREER

asked me to fill out a game of doubles on the indoor tennis the season competed for at the time. courts in Christiania; I took a racquet this is written, indoor champion, 1915 and hit the ball. I think the ball went through a skylight." Such was the beginning of the tennis career of Molla Bjurstedt, "the first lady\*in the land" and I am afraid that I cannot be very of the tennis world, as described by conceited about them." After the of the tennis world, as described by conceited about them." After the herself in an autobiographical chapter in her book "Tennis for Women" to California with Mrs. George Wight. in her book "Tennis for Women," to man and played in a number of speed be published in a few days by Double-cial events. She had several match with Mrs. Thomas M. Bundy, who sh day, Page & Co.

Miss Bjurstedt came to the United Miss Bjurstedt came to the United known." Of the p States in October, 1914, from her Nor- Miss Bjurstedt says: way home and the tennis courts of "It is not under quite so comfor England, France and Germany. She able conditions as in the Eastern clubs came to practise her profession here, although I had a splendid time. The that of masseuse, for which she had courts are all asphalt and are studied at Christiania, as, she says, in hard indeed on one's feet. Norway it is thought that every girl delightful sensation to play is the open should have a profession. She was air in December." engaged for a while by a family in Canada, then came to New York. She is to practise her profession through

"I had little thought of tennis in other half. America until I saw the newspaper "that is not the most remunetalite accounts of the men's indoor cham- way of living that can be imagined pionships in February. Then I began to be restless. I looked in at the armory during several of the matches and finally I asked if there would be any chance to practise after the tournament had finished. They told me of they pay in the end." the woman's championship in March, and at once I entered, not that I had ball through the skylight Miss much idea of winning, but I wanted Bjurstedt played in her first fourth.

competition.
"I found Haggett, a professional from Stockholm, at the courts. I told is only by competitive play insigned." him that I was going to enter for the can improve. Of course, she admits championship; and then I said, I am she was beaten in her first mate-

afraid somewhat plaintively: "I want to win." "'Go ahead and do it,' he replied There were no girls, excepting

cheerfully, but he had not the least younger sisters, to give her a game idea that I would. I did not get into and she soon became too fast for the the game until the tournament started, men. She played with a few players but then I went through without losing attached to the British Legation and a set. I confess that I was very much also a good deal with the present surprised.

The following year Miss Bjurstedt Adolf. In 1904 Miss Bjurstedt won every title of importance of the the woman's outdoor tennis chargeson, national, indoor, clay court, ship of Norway, and has since

known." Of the player I have me Of the play in California

half the year and play tends in other half. "Perhaps," she admits

In Norway, the author tells, there is little tennis, and few good players

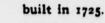
Crown Prince of Sweden Gustav middle States and metropolitan we every time she entered eight times

Choate house, EW islands of 300 acres can boast the distinction possessed by one on the Massachusetts coast of having furnished forty awyers, besides other public men, to country. One of the lawyers born on this Massachusetts island was Ruous Choate. Other public men who crace their descent to the island are dor to England, and ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York.

The island was created by a glacier. There is abundant evidence that part was carried by the glacier from Mount Washington. Before white men arrived in America it was a favorite resort of the Indians, whose burial ground err slope near the water's edge last reservation sold to the town of Ipswich, Mass., and within the memory of the oldest inhabitants an Indian and his squaw still dwelt there. When the island was first settled it hand was held undivided by the town until the year 1655, when it was voted days in part of the ancestral home in to divide it into lots of three and a Essex, but he often visited the island gether on the ground and at sunset half acres, to be distributed among the then and he has been an occasional visi-

The first American ancestor of the visit there that he looked off over the Choate family, John, came to America river, scanning the tide and the 1865, and settled near the creek marshes, and said: that divides Essex from Ipswich. "I had rather be Governor of Hog Eventually he bought the whole island, Island"-using the old name-"than which on account of its formation was Governor of Massachusetts." known as Hog Island. The first to The first settler brought his bride nake a home there was Gov. Thomas to the island in 1630. The foundation Choate, the title having been bestowed of the original home is still shown, on him on account of his ownership of In 1725 his son, Francis Choate, owned in part at least by the Choate was born. Francis was the family ever since. The old homestead second of the family that lived on the standing and is occupied by members standing and is occupied by members of the Choate family.

Choate was born. Francis was the committed with the men to face the days, described how he worked at enemy. But as it turned out there carrying marsh hay in flatboats and was really no danger, for while the marshes, the rising and the ebbing tide, as induced the family described how he worked at enemy. But as it turned out there carrying marsh hay in flatboats and the construction of three schooners built bullet which can still be seen they did



on the island by his brother and a slave named Cesar, All the wood used went there to woo. It is related that in the construction of the vessels was found on the island, felled and sawed by the array of remarkably beautiful

by hand. Like many of the land owners in with the mother instead of making that day Francis Choate owned slaves. a choice himself. She recommended the first of them, Ned, being purchased by his father when attending the ding not long after. General Court. He married and two of his children are buried on the isl- wedding day a violent storm arose, and, the only ones except the Indians, preventing the bridegroom's party who had their last resting place there. His son, William, had charge account of danger presented by the drifting ice in the river. The bride, drifting ice in the river. The bride,

whose daughter married Thomas abated, the sky lightened, the bride-Chosts. It is related of her that on groom arrived and the marriage took Court that the men should desist from bridegroom drove off the island over "Great difficulties undoubtedly lie raising the first meeting house she the bar, which is visible at low tide. In the way of such an eventuality, but organized a party of women to ride in a two wheel chaise, the first of the frame of the meeting house had next."

frage movement in this country.

been raised. This is one of the first

manifestations on record of the suf-

Choate was born, on Tuesday, October 1, 1799, which fact was set down by a party from it landed on the island. the island. In 1854, five years before he The owner then was William Choate, dled, he visited the old homestead for progress. great-grandfather of Joseph H. the last time in company with a party Choate. Mrs. Choate was a very brave of friends. Standing on the shore of the island, and the land, has been erected the homestead where Rufus woman and refused to leave the island, the island he spoke of his boyhood

"At the time when the Japanese al-Hance was concluded there was doubt be admitted to be matters of conve-

literature and ideals of civilization and in our treatment of German priseners progress all tend toward a strong which could be mistaken for retails-Anglo-American friendship and could tion. German officers in our hands trouble arising between the United made comfortable in every respect, while there can be no complaint about

a commercial conflict with Germany present armed conflict.

whether or not the cooperation ex- reasons why it might be better if sh tended beyond that point into fiscal did. For one reason against her jointoward the promotion of the world's American diplomatic representatives in German and Austrian centres, which "Commercial and financial cointer- have been of immense advantage to us. "We have done nothing whatever

## ther allen populations. nothing to do with an inconcluse "I would make friendly terms if I peace." HOW MOLLA BJURSTEDT